

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1261  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2023**

**NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED IN FORMAL/INFORMAL SECTORS**

**1261. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:  
SHRI RAVIKUMAR D.:**

**Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details and number of jobs created in the formal and informal sectors in the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) whether it is a fact that the participation of marginalized groups into the formal sector is very poor; and**
- (c) if so, the details for the last four quarters, State/UT-wise?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

**(a) to (c): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.**

**As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), including formal and informal sector, on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during the years 2020-21 to 2022-23 is as follows:**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Worker Population Ratio (in %)</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>52.6</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>52.9</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>56.0</b>

**Source: PLFS, MoSPI**

**The data indicates that the Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment, has an increasing trend over the years.**

**The State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2020-21 to 2022-23 is at Annexure.**

**Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) data covers the low paid workers in medium and large establishments of formal sector. EPFO is publishing its monthly Payroll Data since September, 2017 which gives an idea of the level of employment in the formal sector. The net addition in EPF subscribers during the years 2018-19 to 2022-23 is as follows:**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Net Payroll addition (in numbers)</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>61,12,223</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>78,58,394</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>77,08,375</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>1,22,34,625</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>1,38,51,689</b>

**Source: EPFO Payroll data**

**The Government has launched e-Shram portal for registration and creation of a Comprehensive National Database of Unorganized Workers including gig workers and platform workers. It allows a person to register himself/herself on the portal on self-declaration basis, which is spread across around 400 occupations. The total registration of the unorganized workers on e-Shram portal on self-declaration basis is more than 29.21 crore under various occupations sectors, as on 06.12.2023.**

**Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment, including persons from marginalized groups, in the country.**

**Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.**

**The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government has provided fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.**

**The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022. Since inception of the scheme, till 23.09.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.47 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.**

**The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic. As on 23.11.2023, 78.08 lakh loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.**

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. As on 17.11.2023, more than 44.41 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme.**

**The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.**

**PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.**

**The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation. The Government is implementing a programme for skilling of rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs).**

**Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to enhance the employability of youth.**

**Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.**

**All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1261 due for reply on 11.12.2023

State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2020-21 to 2022-23 (in %)

S. No	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	58.6	57.8	58.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48.5	47.1	64.9
3	Assam	50.5	52.1	54.5
4	Bihar	39.9	39.3	47.0
5	Chhattisgarh	63.6	64.9	70.1
6	Delhi	42.7	42.3	45.8
7	Goa	43.4	41.6	45.1
8	Gujarat	55.0	56.8	61.5
9	Haryana	44.0	42.5	44.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	69.5	71.2	73.8
11	Jharkhand	59.6	60.7	60.9
12	Karnataka	55.3	53.0	55.6
13	Kerala	46.1	48.8	50.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	60.2	60.7	63.4
15	Maharashtra	53.9	55.9	57.6
16	Manipur	41.0	40.6	48.7
17	Meghalaya	62.0	60.5	65.8
18	Mizoram	54.5	48.9	55.2
19	Nagaland	49.5	58.4	69.4
20	Odisha	53.5	52.4	58.9
21	Punjab	47.2	48.5	50.2
22	Rajasthan	55.3	54.7	58.8
23	Sikkim	71.3	69.9	74.0
24	Tamil Nadu	56.9	55.8	54.7
25	Telangana	57.8	58.1	57.7
26	Tripura	53.8	50.6	54.3
27	Uttarakhand	48.7	48.7	53.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	48.0	50.1	53.9
29	West Bengal	53.0	52.7	56.1
30	Andaman & N. Island	58.2	59.2	60.0
31	Chandigarh	43.1	42.2	45.6
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	54.0	65.8	65.0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	55.5	58.3	60.7
34	Ladakh	69.1	58.1	57.0
35	Lakshadweep	40.1	37.2	35.5
36	Puducherry	48.1	51.2	49.6
	All India	52.6	52.9	56.0

Source: PLFS, MoSPI